

THE BARRE DAILY TIMES

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Frank E. Langley, Publisher.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1909.

The average daily circulation of the Barre Daily Times for the week ending Saturday was

5,340

copies, the largest paid circulation of any daily paper in this section.

The Boston steel men were not steel men.

A million more dollars sent speeding to find the cancer germ. Good!

United States Minister Cathoun hopes to save the China by keeping still.

the granite contractor, is keeping over 200 cutters busy at the present time. No, dear reader, this does not refer to a Barre firm, more's the pity.

Once previously, at least, the United States has been hoodwinked by the catch phrase, "our duty to civilization," so that it ought to be recognized in the present Nicaragua discussion.

All records for municipal majority seem to be held by Mayor Charles S. Ashley of New Bedford, Mass., who, on Tuesday, was re-elected for the fourteenth time out of fifteen tries. Better make it life tenure.

We should say that Denmark's status in the scientific world is at stake in this north pole investigation; and the world depends upon the university of Copenhagen, as the leader, to scrutinize the Cook data very closely and give a judgment, unbiased by previous position.

Neither the driver of the team nor the chauffeur of the automobile did the decent thing in Montpelier yesterday afternoon, when the horse of the former, frightened by the automobile, ran down a young girl. By hurrying away, they didn't help their own cause in the least, as their identity was bound to be discovered sooner or later.

Principal E. A. Bishop of Montpelier seminary was cheered heartily by the students of the school, when announcement was made to them this week that the conditions incident to the gift of Dr. Pearsons had been met to the satisfaction of the donor. Such brave work as Principal Bishop put forth during the most gloomy periods of the canvass should not go unrewarded when the alumni of the school get together again.

The Concord Monitor denies that New Hampshire is behind Vermont in forestry. Then New Hampshire, besides striving to save her forests, must have a state forester, must have started at least one preserve for forest experimentation and must have the nucleus for a school of forestry. That much Vermont has done and is constantly doing more. If New Hampshire can show as much advancement, Vermont is willing to disclaim the contention of the Boston Herald that Vermont is "free from influences that obstruct sensible plans of conservation."

OUR AGRICULTURAL PROSPERITY.

In addition to the fact that he has served twelve years and more at the head of the United States department of agriculture—longer, it is said, than any other cabinet official in the history of the country—James Wilson in his thirteenth report presents some figures which are really astounding. The mere statement that the year's gain in agricultural products in the United States was \$869,000,000 is enough to cause one to marvel over the strides which have been made in the development of the products of the soil. We are, as Secretary Wilson states, unable to grasp the significance of the total production of the country in 1909; it is merely a succession of figures now, eight billions and seven hundred and sixty millions being the total. Since the products have grown during the past ten years nearly double what they were in 1890 under the wider cultivation of the soil, together with the more scientific culture, it is reasonable to expect that the coming ten years will show also a remarkable increase, because the knowledge of the most approved methods of conducting farm operations is constantly gaining and the farmers are becoming more progressive from year to year, grasping the newer methods with greater ease as they are presented. They are subject, of course, to "lean years," when the soil will lose much of its productivity through unusual climatic conditions; but the general trend toward the prosperity of the landed class will continue just the same. This explains why there has been a greater tendency to enter, or re-enter, farming during these latter years. Moreover, the farmer's life is becoming more satisfactory constantly, as the inventions are finding their way into the more remote districts and making agricultural pursuits less of a drudge. And Secretary Wilson, if he shall remain through the present term of President Taft, will have an even more wonderful story to unfold at the expiration of his stewardship.



BIG BANQUET

WAS SUCCESS

Continued from first page.

information bureau, he said, that is one of the best features of the organization. The bureau is in the hands of our secretary, and we have the best method of obtaining information that is in existence.

"Our greatest success as an association has been in what we have accomplished in getting reduction of freight rates and a chain system established, that has relieved us of a burden that we have been carrying for a great many years. In regard to freight rates, he said that the two roads leading out of Barre were the worst railroads the association has had to contend with, and to-day their rates are high, as compared with other roads. The Rutland road has a tariff rate from Rutland to Boston on marble of carload lots or less, with no restrictive values, of 18 cents while from Barre to Boston the rate is 20 cents for carload lots, and 25 cents for less than carload lots. From Portland, Me., to New York, the rate is 16 cents, while from Barre it is 20 cents.

These two roads leading out of Barre, said he, had been continuously fighting the association in its efforts for rate reduction and have sent representatives to all of the meetings, to lobby against the association. It would seem, he declared, that these two roads had forgotten that the days of the public had "damned" roads and do not realize that the public can step to the front and force them into their proper places. We have established a system in several states where we can get our claims paid in a few weeks; but with the two roads here, it takes from six months to six years to collect a claim.

The Barre association, the speaker maintained, should get after these conditions and have some law passed by the legislature, whereby the association can get what they are striving for and do due them.

Warm Greeting from Retail Dealers.

F. B. Stewart of the Retail Dealer's association spoke next, and he brought a warm greeting from his association to the Barre association. The retailers, he said, stand for anything that will benefit the trade in general, and he wanted the manufacturers to understand that the retailers were with them and ready to co-operate with them on general grounds for the mutual benefit of all. If there are any disreputable ones in the retailers' association, we want to get them out, and we know that there are none in the manufacturers' association. We cannot hope for anything in single or divided effort, and we are ready to meet you.

"Don't Cut Monuments for Fun."

Henry C. Whitaker, one of the editors of "Rock Products," was called upon, and he said that he had always considered that great good could be accomplished by the getting together of the manufacturers and the dealers. He declared, also, that it was time that a system was devised to raise the price, and put a stop to cutting of monuments for the fun of it. F. M. Schlenger of the national retail dealers' executive committee, who followed, spoke along the same line as the previous speaker, and he thought a great deal could be accomplished by the sending of delegates to the meetings of the different associations.

The last speaker was J. M. Bostwick of the Quarry Owners' association, who gave a very interesting account of the earliest history of the quarries and of the manner in which the stones were transported before the railroad was built upon the hill. He said that every member of the granite trades owes a great debt of gratitude to D. R. Northwell, the man who built the Barre railroad and made it possible to transport the best granite on earth to any place on earth. The affair was in charge of William Marr, president, William Barclay, first vice-president, T. E. Callahan, second vice-president, C. H. Whitart, secretary, and George Robbins, treasurer.

MAGAZINE REVIEW

A Prayer for Business Men.

Ray Stannard Baker, writing in the December American Magazine on "A Vision of the New Christianity," a chapter in his religious series of "The Spiritual Unrest," describes the work and ideas of Professor Walter Rauschenbush of Rochester, whose recent book on "Christianity and the Social Crisis" has made such a widespread impression. In the course of his article, Mr. Baker takes occasion to quote the following prayer for business men by Professor Rauschenbush:

"We plead with thee, O God, for our brothers who are pressed by the cares and beset by the temptations of business life. We acknowledge before thee our common guilt for the hardness and selfishness of our commercial life, which leads so many into temptation and causes even the righteous to slip and fall. So long as it must be that man is set against man in a struggle for wealth, help them to make their work a test in some measure of a test of excellence, by which even the defeated may be spurred to better work. If any man is pitted against those who have forgotten fairness and honesty, help him to put his trust resolutely in the profitability of sincerity and uprightness, and, if need be, to accept loss rather than follow the others on crooked paths. Establish in unshaken fidelity all who hold in trust the wealth of others. The property and welfare of our nation are controlled by our business men. Help them to realize that they have high public functions and let them not betray the interests of all for their own enrichment. Grant them far-sighted patriotism to subordinate the work to the public weal, and a steadfast determination to transform the disorder of the present into the nobler and freer harmony of the future. Let the spirit of Christ, which goes out from thee and which is ceaselessly pleading within us, prevail to bring our business life under Christ's law of service, that all who guide the processes of factory and trade may feel that high consciousness of a divine calling which blesses only those who are the free servants of God and the people, and who are consciously devoting their strength to the common good."

Eight Months of Failure.

As President Taft approaches the end of his trip the hope that he will say something of real comfort to his perplexed people flickers and grows dim, says a writer in "Success Magazine." He has been throughout a gracious guest

among friendly, respectful hosts; he has proposed needed reforms and outlined a progressive program. But he has nullified all possibilities for good of this trip by his Boston and Winona speeches. By his eulogy of Aldrich, his praise of the tariff bill and his censure of the insistent congressmen whose only crime was an honest effort to carry out Taft's own promises.

What President Taft has already done during his eight months of office speaks so loudly that it is difficult to hear what Taft proposes to do. To begin with, there was the appointment of a cabinet of the Knox-Wickersham-Ballinger type, perplexing enough to friends of progress, though not necessarily to fatal. Scarcely had Theodore Roosevelt bidden farewell to Washington when the new president was formal making peace with his predecessor's enemies, using the prestige of his office to maintain the power of Joseph G. Cannon. Then came the unnecessary harsh treatment of the people of Porto Rico. Finally, after a belated, ineffectual and largely unsuccessful fight, President Taft signed the iniquitous tariff bill.

During all this time we were asked by patient friends of the president to suspend judgment. "The President is not a fighter," they said; "he will do things in his own way." What happened? He humiliated Gifford Pinchot, crippled the Forester's working force and then gave him his blessing. He exonerated Ballinger, whose very presence in the cabinet is a source of aid and comfort to the enemies of conservation. Finally, he wound up eight months of blindness with the important appointment of Pekin appointment by dismissing Crane.

How much longer will the people be asked to suspend judgment? Is not a state of constantly suspended judgment very close to a state of not thinking at all? We shall be found in the future as we have been found in the past, advancing President Taft's progressive policies hoping always that he will throw off the Aldrich-Cannon incubus and ally himself with the people. We sincerely hope that Taft may yet prove a great president, but there has been little in the first eight months of his administration to justify that hope.

THAT BRUTAL HUSBAND.

By HOWARD OTIS.

She and her husband lived in the next flat above mine, and I pitied her. How she could endure to live with a man who kept such irregular hours I could not imagine. I should rather say regular hours, for he seldom came in till morning. It would be 3 o'clock and sometimes 4 o'clock when he passed my door. I would hear a door open above, and at times when my own door stood ajar I could hear a kiss of welcome. After that there would be moving about above, and sometimes a ripple of feminine laughter, never a scolding word, escaped from their apartments.

Often in summer, when doors and windows were left open to admit air, I could hear the rattle of dishes, the drawing of a cork, the clink of glasses, and knew the couple were having a supper together. I remember one night when I could smell the odor of some savory dish. I got up, dressed myself, went out to a restaurant and got a dozen oysters, with a bottle of ale. But it was only my stomach that was appeased, not my heart, and I yearned for such an angel as lived in the flat above me and thought what a different husband I would make her.

Surely she must have had something of the bohemian in her nature, and above all, I wanted for a wife a woman of that kind. I pitied those men whose wives must always remain at home and make their husbands miserable unless they are always at home too. What a jewel a woman must be who could receive her husband at all hours of the morning after he had spent nearly the whole night carousing or playing poker at his club, give him a loving kiss and cook a supper for him! And when this is kept up night after night what must be the enduring amiability of that woman be?

One day I left my room just in time to meet her on the landing. I lifted my hat and moved aside for her to pass, taking at the same time a good long look at her face. It was as fresh as if she were not awakened every morning by her brutal husband. It was not such a face as I had expected to see. I had fancied it would contain a devil-may-care expression common with bohemian women. Her features, on the contrary, were intellectual, with a trace of seriousness in them. Then it occurred to me that with such a husband how could she help being serious. It was a wonder that she did not show traces of suffering. She was going upstairs; I was going down. That was the first and only glimpse I got of her.

One morning I did not hear the husband come in at the usual hour, and the next day a doctor's buggy drove up to the front door. The doctor went up to their flat. He came every day for awhile; then a hearse stopped at the door, and I knew that the poor woman would not have longer to suffer the irregularities of a brutal husband. She never returned to the flat.

Some eighteen months afterward, while at an evening party, I saw her standing chatting with the hostess. I recognized her at once. How could I help recognizing her since I had carried that one brief glimpse I had got of her in my heart ever since? In a moment I was sliding up to the hostess and received the coveted introduction.

I refrained from telling the widow that I had lived beneath her and was aware of how she had been obliged to sit up night after night waiting for that husband. I didn't wish to awaken painful memories. I infinitely preferred that she should think she was meeting me for the first time.

The hostess arranged for a more than casual acquaintance between me and the widow. I saw much of her. There was nothing of the bohemian about her. Indeed, she seemed to have

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